

but the steps that we have taken, the changes in the consuls that have been made within the last few years in the Orient, and the efforts to exact examinations in China before the immigrants are allowed to come here, are materially reducing even the small number of cases that do occur. But, even at this, the number of cases is insignificant.

There is no appreciable influx of Chinese laborers, and there is not the slightest or most remote danger of any; the whole scare that has been worked up on the subject is a pure chimera. It is my deep conviction that we must keep out of this country every Chinese laborer, skilled or unskilled, every Chinaman of the coolie class. This is what the proposed law will do; it will be done as effectively as under the present law, and the present law is being handled with the utmost efficiency. But I will do everything in my power to make it easy and desirable for the Chinese of the business and professional classes, the Chinese travelers and students, to come here, and I will do all I can to secure their good treatment when they come; and no laboring man has anything whatever to fear from this policy.

I have a right to challenge you, as good American citizens to support that policy, and, in any event, I shall stand unflinchingly for it, and no man can say with sincerity that on this, or, indeed, on any other point, I have any excuse for misunderstanding my policy.

To Restrict Immigration.

"You have spoken of the immigration laws. I believe not merely that all possible steps should be taken to prevent the importation of laborers under any form, but I believe, further, that this country ought to make every effort from now on to prevent the coming to this country of men with a standard of living so low that they tend, by entering into unfair competition with, to reduce the standard of living of our own people.

"Not one of you can go further than I will in the effort steadily to raise the status of the American wage-worker so long as, while doing it, I can retain a clear conscience and the certainty that I am doing what is right. I will do all in my power for the laboring man except to do what is wrong; and I will not do that for him or for any one else.

"I do not believe that the sentiment for succoring the oppressed and unfortunate of other lands lead us into that warped moral and mental attitude of trying to succor them at the expense of pulling down our own people. Laws should be enacted to keep out all immigrants who do not show that they have the right stuff in them to enter into our life on terms of decent equality with our own citizens.

"This is needed first in the interests of the laboring man, but furthermore in the interests of all of us as American citizens; for, gentlemen, the better that unite all good American citizens are stronger by far than the differences, which I think you accentuate altogether too much, between the men who do one kind of labor and the men who do another. As for immigrants, we cannot have too many of the right kind; and we should have none at all of the wrong kind; and they are of the right if we can be fairly sure that their children and grandchildren can meet on terms of equality our children and grandchildren, so as to try to be decent citizens together and to work together for the uplifting of the republic.

Petition of Employees.

"Now a word as to the petitioning of employees to Congress. That stands in no shape or way on a par with the petitioning of men not employed by the government. I cannot have and will not have when I can prevent it, men who are concerned in the administration of government affairs going to Congress and asking for increased pay without the permission of the heads of the departments. Their business is to come through the heads of departments. This applies to postmasters, to army and navy officers, to clerks in the government departments, to laborers; it applies to each and all, and must, apply, as a matter of simple discipline.

Features of the Memorial.

The memorial referred to grievances of the workmen of the country, for which they said redress had been sought in vain. It declared the eight-hour law has been frequently violated, but that heads of departments have refused to take steps for its enforcement. It referred to the competition of convict labor; undesirable immigration; charged flagrant violations of the Chinese exclusion law and reversal of government policy in that subject; a disposition toward compulsory labor; naval conscription legislation in the guise of ship subsidy; vain efforts to guard against undermanning and unskilled manning of vessels in view of recent disasters; perversion of anti-trust and interstate commerce laws so as to violate personal liberty; perversion of injunctions so as to attack personal freedom; and serious threats of "statutory authority" for existing "judicial usurpation"; make-up of the House Committee in Labor in the past two Congresses; the labor surrender of the constitutional rights of government employees to obtain or retain employment, and asked redress of all these grievances, falling short of the memorial, says, "I shall appeal to the conscience and support of our fellow-citizens.

Cannon Speaks Plainly.

Speaker Cannon resented the charge of unfairness against the House Committee in Labor. He said the committee was elected in full fairness, and referring to the delegation suggested, "If you don't have a lot of damn, I miss my guess. No two men have the same ideas."

President Roosevelt, he said, had said the members of the committee "have not shown ordinary intelligence" in dealing with the matter. Mr. Cannon characterized as unjust President Gompers' statement that "the general policy of Congress has been to ignore the needs of the laborer, and added: 'You are not the whole showing match, to a good share of it.' He urged the delegation to remember that all men should be at liberty to discontinue their membership. He expressed sympathy with organized labor for better conditions. Senator Frye made no comment in receiving the memorial.

Hamilton Declines to Appear.

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, March 21.—Andrew Hamilton, former legislative agent for the New York Life Insurance Company, today sent a reply to the Fowler investigating committee of that company, declining to appear.

So Tired

It may be from overwork, but the chances are its from an inactive LIVER.

With a well conducted LIVER one can do mountains of labor without fatigue.

It adds a hundred per cent to ones earning capacity.

It can be kept in healthful action by, and only by

Tutt's Pills

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

"Berry's for Clothes."



You'll feel as spry as a cat in our new Top-Coat. It gives you a chance to hustle around without being hampered by long skirts. \$12.50 to \$28.00, in the various shades.

Fashion calls for a similarity of shades in your dress this Spring. Shirts, Scarfs and Hosiery here made to match. All the new things for proper dress are ready. For man or boy.



clining to appear before the committee to be examined as to his work for the company. He charges the committee with undue haste in its charges against him, and says that its accusations are unfounded.



SAMUEL GOMPERS. Who headed the delegation that called on the President.

BRIEF ITEMS FROM EVERYWHERE

NEW YORK.—One of the most remarkable series of rescues ever recorded at a fire, was accomplished early last evening, when more than forty persons were saved from death by smoke and flames through the aid of a rope made out of strips from the apron of a coal-headed fireman, reinforced by clothes-line, the whole transformed into a "slide-for-life" line. One man, almost suffocated, was carried to safety by a fireman who risked his life in the deed.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by her sons, Archie and Quentin, and her daughter, Miss Ethel, and possibly her son, Kermit, who is at school at Groton, Mass., will leave Washington the latter part of next week for Florida, where they will board the President's yacht, the *Albatross*, and make a cruise to the West Indies.

NEW YORK.—In endeavoring to rescue her doll, which had fallen into a tub of boiling water, a two-year-old child, Anna Harting of No. 12 Bancroft place, Brooklyn, unbalanced herself last night and plunged in headlong. At St. Mary's Hospital her condition is said to be serious.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Professor Bart G. Wilder, head of the Cornell Zoology Department, today announced his engagement to Miss Mary Field, daughter of Mrs. Mary Field, of Boston. Miss Field was a pupil of Professor Wilder in 1904 at Anderson Summer School of Natural History on Penikese Island. The wedding will take place in Boston in June.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Miss "Gillie" M. Wilson, the young woman who was held in jail, Monday, for the grand jury on the charge of robbing her girl friends of Smith College, is still in the city. But in very hysterical condition declares she is innocent notwithstanding she pleaded guilty in court.

WASHINGTON.—Adultery is going to make another desperate attempt to get into the Senate. According to agents of the Delaware manipulator he is going to fight the fusion of Republicans in Delaware.

DES MOINES, IOWA.—That Congressman J. A. T. Hull received \$250,000 from J. Pierpont Morgan two years ago to help him carry this district against Judge S. P. Brown, who was afterward nominated, was the charge made to-night by George L. Dobson, who opened his campaign.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF INSURANCE

No Constitutional Authority for Such Control Will Be Committee's Report.

INSURANCE NOT COMMERCE

Congress Cannot Invade States and Regulate Corporations Created Therein.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—That there is no constitutional authority for Federal control of insurance or other State corporations other than railroads is to be the conclusion reported to the House by the Judiciary Committee. The report has been drafted by Chairman Jenkins, of this committee. An unofficial poll of the members of the committee indicates that with practically no exceptions, they concur in the correctness of this conclusion.

The report collates all of the important court decisions and reduces the whole problem to these two principles: "The Supreme Court of the United States has declared, and has never been shaken or weakened in maintaining, first, that insurance is not commerce, and second, that Congress cannot impair the police powers of the States."

As to the latter principle, Mr. Jenkins says: "Let it be said kindly and not offensively that it is a monstrous doctrine, subversive of our dual system of government, to even suggest, after the distribution of these great powers between the Federal government and the States, that the Federal government created by the States can take from the States the power they have always enjoyed and expressly reserved to them by the Constitution exclusive in the States. Hamilton himself never made such a claim."

Mr. Jenkins maintained that Congress cannot invade the States, and regulate corporations created by the States.



Georgia Peach Crop Suffers From Frost

(By Associated Press.) ATLANTA, GA., March 21.—Reports from many of the peach growing sections of the State indicate an average loss of fifty per cent. from the cold of Monday and Tuesday nights. Commissioner Agriculture Hudson stated today that he believed the damage will reach forty per cent. at the lowest estimate, but a week or ten days will be required to determine with any accuracy the injury that has been done. Fifty per cent. damage to the crop would mean a probable loss of two million dollars to Georgia growers.

MUSIC FESTIVAL A NOTABLE EVENT

Preparations for the Great Annual Treat Have Been Highly Successful.

STABAT MATER; MAY QUEEN

Rehearsals of These Productions Now Being Conducted—"Redemption" Completed.

The programme for the coming Music Festival of the Wednesday Club in Richmond, April 30th, May 1st, and 2nd, is a most attractive one, engaging the very best talent, and promising great pleasure and profit to the lovers of high-class music. In connection with the appearance of the Boston Festival Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Emil Molenhauer, the following is the list of vocal artists who will take part in the festival: Anita Rio, soprano; Louise Ormsby, soprano; Isabel Bouton, contralto; Bertha Cushing, child contralto; Edward Johnson, tenor; Lloyd Hand, tenor; Signor Emilio de Gozgora, baritone; William Miles, baritone; and L. B. Merrill, basso. Many of these artists are well known to Richmond and have proven particular favorites.

This will be the thirteenth annual festival of the club and its importance this year cannot be overestimated. The large aggregation of high-priced, high-class artists has been secured this year, which will place the festival on the basis of an enterprise never undertaken before in the South. This question of financial support of musical ventures like this is one that is not sufficiently thought upon by our busy people. By its very nature, oratorio requires the very best soloists, choral material, orchestra, frequency of rehearsals, and a qualified director.

Active preparations have already been commenced for this year's festival, and the element of the city has become thoroughly aroused to the significance of the festival, which Richmond has assumed in this line. The board of governors of the Wednesday Club is composed largely of those who take an aggressive and active interest, not only in the musical attainment of its people, but are prominently active in the commercial, professional and social movement of the city. The board this year is composed of Mr. George W. Stevens, Mr. Eugene Jones, Mr. George Bryan, Mr. Morris Brooks, Mr. J. Stewart Bryan, Mr. W. D. Duke, Mr. F. C. Hahr, Mr. R. H. Harrison, Captain Cunningham Hall, Mr. James P. Hovenden, Mr. James Gordon, Mr. W. Douglas Gordon, Mr. W. M. Jenkins, Mr. H. T. Meloyne and Mr. Walter C. Mercer. The board has contracted with George W. Stewart, of Boston, for additional events and for a list of names. The success of the Wednesday Club work in the future is so far as the past year is concerned, has been so satisfactory that the board of governors this year assumed obligations involving a much heavier expense.

The chorus, under the direction of Dr. R. H. Peters, has practically completed the rehearsal of the "Redemption," and is now devoting its time with close application to the "Stabat Mater" and the "May Queen."

That a type of music so elevated in character, so exacting in musical requirement, and so expensive as to production, should exist for the benefit of the people, is a fact which speaks volumes for the musical spirit of the community.

This year, in addition to the chorus work and the children's chorus under Director Mercer, the Board of Governors arranged for a wide variety of musical entertainment in a special symphony concert and an artist's night. Subscriber's tickets for the season have been announced which will place the fee for the series at a phenomenally low figure, enabling a subscriber to two tickets for each of the five concerts, with the usual privileges.

The business office of the Wednesday Club was opened yesterday at No. 1013 East Main Street, Mr. Walter Mercer has again undertaken this work as manager, and all information pertaining to the festival can be secured on application. The subscription list for the season has already advanced to a point in advance of what it has ever been before at this stage, and subscriptions continue to arrive each day.

A large attendance of the chorus turned out last night at the regular rehearsal, and the work of sending the singers for the festival concert was taken up in a preliminary way.

Colonel Dockery Dead. (By Associated Press.) BALTIMORE, Md., March 21.—Colonel Oliver H. Dockery, United States Congressman and candidate for Governor of North Carolina, died today at the Johns Hopkins Hospital from the effects of an operation for cancer of the bladder performed on Sunday. He was 74 years old. The remains will be taken to North Carolina to-morrow morning for interment.

Mrs. Huntington Seeks Divorce. (By Associated Press.) SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—Mrs. H. E. Huntington today filed a suit for divorce against H. E. Huntington, alleging a failure to cohabit and support.

Standardization of the Charleston (By Associated Press.) ROCKLAND, N. H., March 21.—Equipment of a new government design in place of those originally supplied by the builders, the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, the first-class cruiser Charleston is expected here to-morrow for a second standardization trial over the Old's line, which is confined to a number of runs over the nearby mile.

HOW MR. WILSON GETS INFLUENCE

Undilinkingly Exposed Methods He Had Used to Win Support.

MR. COCKS' "DISGUISE"

Secretary Thought Long Island Man Was a Southerner and Made a Break.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—Jas. Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, recently unwillingly let in a flood of light upon the methods by which he has increased the importance and influence of his department, which is under such constant criticism for extravagance and partial inefficiency. Congress, which has grown weary of the constant demand for increased appropriations by the Department of Agriculture, is laughing at Secretary Wilson's unthinking exposure of himself. Here is the story.

Representative W. W. Cocks, of the First New York District, is a Quaker. He wears habitually a broad-brimmed black hat, a black string necktie, and sometimes a generously made frock coat. This attire is not unlike that affected by many members of the House from south of Mason and Dixon's line. In addition to representing President Roosevelt's own district, Mr. Cocks is a member of the Committee on Agriculture. Business took him one day not long ago to the office of Secretary Wilson.

"Glad to see you, sir," exclaimed Mr. Wilson, affably shaking his hand and slapping him on the shoulder. "Glad to see you. What can I do for you?"

Mr. Cocks was naturally pleased with the cordiality of the reception, but the next moment it was all explained.

"You know," continued Secretary Wilson, confidentially, "it was not for you Southern members I wouldn't get a thing from Congress, not a thing, and do you not know I am spending most of the money in the South?"

DEFENDERS ARE DEMOCRATS. Secretary Wilson enjoyed this little confidence immensely, but Mr. Cocks did not. He returned to the Capitol and told some of his colleagues from the North. They did not enjoy it, either.

It has been a noteworthy fact that this session of Congress that the most ardent defenders of the Department of Agriculture have been Democrats. President Roosevelt, who has been keenly cognizant of the shortcomings of Secretary Wilson's administration, put the Department of Agriculture to work on the Bureau of Statistics. Its report was unique in the history of the department, and was only slightly in error and they refused to allow Representative Lovering, of Massachusetts, who as a former member of the Committee on Agriculture, the latter of the Committee on Appropriations, seized a favorable opportunity to laud the work of the statistical bureau on the floor of the House.

Very soon to show that its statistics were only slightly in error and they refused to allow Representative Lovering, of Massachusetts, who as a former member of the Committee on Agriculture, the latter of the Committee on Appropriations, seized a favorable opportunity to laud the work of the statistical bureau on the floor of the House.

Whenever the House of Representatives seeks to curtail the expenditures of the Department of Agriculture the influence of the department is increased to defeat the economy. At the outset of the present session, Secretary Wilson asked for a deficiency item of \$15,000 for meat inspection. Confronted with a law enacted last session for the purpose of preventing departments from contracting deficiencies Mr. Wilson pleaded it was not a deficiency item, but an emergency item. Nevertheless, the House Appropriations Committee declined to include more than \$25,000 for meat inspection in the urgent deficiency bill.

GERMAN TARIFF SCARE "WORKED." Friends of the department carried the flag on the floor. The possibility that Germany might raise the tariff on American meat on March 1st, and that it was therefore needful to increase inspection so that large quantities could be shipped to Germany before that time, was worked for all it was worth. The Appropriations Committee had taken a stand against extravagance, but the tariff scare had added influence to the speaker and the department determined effort to override this prudent policy. Even that did not dismay the department. It went to the Senate and induced the Appropriations Committee to add \$15,000 to the \$25,000 for meat inspection, and the tariff scare had done no good in that respect, but the department is so much ahead.

The members of the Committee on Agriculture for the most part realize the inefficiency of the department, but there has been a determined effort to cut down the appropriations. The bill soon to be reported will carry more than the department was given last year.

OBSCURE REAL QUESTION. The officials of the Department of Agriculture, who have appeared before the Committee on Agriculture to speak concerning the estimated appropriations for the fiscal year 1906-7, are expected to be asked to answer a question of obscure importance.

The question is the real necessity for the department. The printed hearings of the committee have been full of hints of executive incapacity, extravagance, of disposition to ride scientific hobbies to the tune of hundreds of thousands of dollars and of absolute indifference to economy.

For instance, when he appeared before the committee Willis H. Moore, chief of the Weather Bureau, spent much of his own argument and wasted the committee's time in seeking to have increased from \$5 to \$8 the daily expense money allowed him while traveling, exclusive of railroad fare. Mr. Moore spent a much of his time traveling about, "inspecting" the various stations of the weather service. The committee was not sufficiently impressed to make the change, but it allowed him to travel at \$8 a day, proposed to cut down the daily expense allowance of lower ranking officials.

Discussed By Supreme Court. (By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—The subject of the lynching of Ed Johnson, at Chattanooga, Tenn., was discussed at a conference of the justices now in the city at the home of Chief Justice Fuller to-day. It is not known what conclusion was reached.

Standardization of the Charleston (By Associated Press.) ROCKLAND, N. H., March 21.—Equipment of a new government design in place of those originally supplied by the builders, the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, the first-class cruiser Charleston is expected here to-morrow for a second standardization trial over the Old's line, which is confined to a number of runs over the nearby mile.



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When the purchase of a piano is to be made, or an organ, the prime factor to be considered is the reliability and long-standing of the house that sells the instrument, their success in business and the reason.

Know You This

That no person in any line of business has ever made success upon poor quality of goods.

The Fact

that the Cable Company is the largest manufacturer of pianos and organs in the world is proof absolute of the high-grade and reliable qualities of its instruments. Our name is our guarantee.

Write for booklet and terms. The man has not yet been born too poor to own a piano or organ under our terms.

The Cable Company. J. G. CORLEY, Manager.

HOW GOOD SHOULD AN ALMSHOUSE BE?

By Homer Folks, former Charity Commissioner of N. Y. City.

What should be the standard of clothing, food, and care in the municipal almshouse? Shall it have the regime of the prison, or shall it be hospital, or is it possible to make it a home? If it is to be a home, how far can it be made possible, clean, sanitary, and how varied on the food be and how good the clothing, without making it "too attractive"? The answers to these questions are being found in the solution of the second problem stated above. The elimination of the almshouse from the city of New York, together with the segregation of certain classes of defectives now commonly sent to State institutions, is making the almshouse a home for the aged and infirm, or at least a place where none but the aged and infirm are cared for, and which should be homelike. If the applications are carefully investigated, so that only those who are actually unable to earn a livelihood and whose immediate relatives are actually unable to maintain them, and who are placed for the really regular and ordinary work, are allowed to enter the institution, the danger of its becoming "attractive" is minimized. We can all assent to higher standards of care, better food, better clothing, and a more comfortable place for the really regular and ordinary work, and we would favor it if able-bodied were also to share in such provision.

One of the first facts in the situation to be recognized is that the population of New York City is increasing, and that any large city is a very diversified population. It has little homogeneity, aside from the two facts of physical disability and destitution. It represents many nationalities, many religions, many previous occupations, and many degrees of poverty of life. It includes all varieties of disease that afflict the aged, and in all degrees. It represents all attitudes towards its caretaker—the city. It is a little city in itself. It will, if left to itself, and if its circumstances permit, break up into groups of various degrees of nationality, tastes, and character. This suggests the lines along which the administration, to be successful, should be directed. The buildings should be so constructed and the labor so directed as to allow some opportunity for care for groupings, and in particular so as to allow each inmate, able to do even a little work, to do that which he is most able to do. While there will be no able-bodied element in our almshouse population, it is thoroughly investigated, wisely judged upon admission, there will also be few, comparatively few, who are absolutely helpless. The man who can do only half a day's work by working all day, the man who can only work half of each day, the man who has the use of his hands but walks with great difficulty or not at all—all these, with hundreds of others, are as certainly debilitated from participation in the ordinary industrial life of the community as though they were absolutely helpless. Yet very many of them can do some work, can contribute in some degree towards the orderly operation of the institution, and they are cared for, not as a burden, but as a part of the community. The production of some article required in that or some other city institution. While considerable progress has been made in utilizing the labor of some of the inmates of some of our municipal almshouses, much remains to be accomplished in this direction. Grants or resourcefulness than is usually found in an institution of this class is required, however for devising and carrying to success further efforts of this character.

In very large population of the aged and infirm, acute illness, accidents or conditions requiring surgical operations will continually develop. The hospital ward is a necessary adjunct to the almshouse, and it is necessary to have a hospital patients which permit long years of life. The hospital portion becomes a large factor. At the New York City Home for the aged and infirm, from one-quarter to one-third of the entire population are cared for in buildings known as hospitals and organized so far as practicable on a hospital basis. The absence of such a character of life is difficult, if not impossible, to maintain training schools for nurses. It is not that the patients are objectionable or that the diseases are objectionable, but that they do not afford sufficient opportunities for the care of acute illness or acute surgical conditions. The same reason makes it difficult to secure a satisfactory medical service; the great majority of cases have but little interest or "value" to the ordinary practitioner. To provide graduated nurses in any considerable number is impossible because of the great expense involved. The more usual course is to employ untrained nurses of about this class who ordinarily go into domestic service and to employ one or more graduates of training schools.

It is interesting to note that one of the charges seriously made against the trustees of pauper institutions in the city of Boston is that they have maintained a training school for nurses and have spent too much money on operating furniture. If the trustees have been able to establish an efficient training school for nurses in the Almshouse hospital, they should receive general and warm commendation for having devised a plan for securing the best quality of nursing at the lowest cost. The training school for nurses is the most economical plan ever devised for caring efficiently for the sick in large hospitals. If, by the establishment of the training school and by providing hospital operating-room furniture and other necessary facilities for medical and surgical work, the trustees of the pauper institution of the city of Boston have succeeded in securing efficient nursing and high-grade medical and surgical service for the hospital portion of their population, they have measurably solved one of the most difficult problems in municipal charitable administration, long recognized as such, both here and abroad.

New York City.

BURNING DEAD GRASS.

Asbes Form Excellent Fertilizer for Gardens.

Dead grass is burning where it rests on the ground in many suburban places, not, as some people imagine, because of carelessness or of the presence of the much-blamed spark from a locomotive, but because it has been purposely set afire. Its ashes form excellent fertilizer for the vegetable or flower garden that is to succeed it. The value of small bits of ground on which vegetables or flowers may be planted is more appreciated year by year. Some of this appreciation may be referred to the increased cost of living, with its consequent necessity for making economies, some of it is probably due to the increase of the knowledge of gardening and of the delights accompanying the growing of plants, and, perhaps, a portion is due to the example set by the Vincent Loti Association, evidences of whose good work may be seen in every quarter of the city.

Railroading in Russia—Well!

"I noticed in Russia," said the old railroad man, "that along the railway lines that stretch for miles and miles are expressly forbidden to sleep on the trucks." "That's naturally, puzzled me. Employees on duty shouldn't need to be forbidden to sleep anywhere. They should have sense enough, eh, to keep a duty on the trucks for a nap so that the vibration of the approaching train may wake them to their duty. It doesn't waken them always. It kills them instead." "Is it any wonder in such a country as this that they are having a revolution?"—From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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